Science on Eve of Great Discovery, Says Dr. Ewing.

EW BLOOD TO EXPEL GERMS.

Experiments on Dogs Made at Cornell Medical College Lead Expert on Pathology to Relieve That Human Victims of Scourge Can Be Benefited.

Experiments recently made on animale has convinced Dr. James Ewing, head pathologist of Cornell Medical college and president of the American Seclety For Canoer Research, that scisuce is on the eve of discovering a curt for cancer in the human body. Such a forecast recently made by Dr. Ewing is especially cheering in view of the recent assertion of Dr. Harvey R. Gaylord, chief of the State Cancer hospital at Buffalo, who said:

"The increase of cancer in the state of New York is little short of appailing. It now takes half as many lives as tuberculosis."

In speaking of the laboratory study of cancer at the Cornell Medical college Dr. Ewing said:

"Many tests were made upon dogs, with the result that animals which had been suffering with malignant cancer were positively cured. The method pursued was to bleed a dog afflicted with the disease until it was nearly lifeless, then connect its veins with a healthy animal and fill them with new blood. Some of the animals treated have been watched for over a year after the operation, but none showed any recrudescence of the disease.

Tests Confined to Animale.

"Whether or not man could be cured of cancer by blood transfusion is, of course, a matter of conjecture. This test has never been applied to any hisman being. Furthermore, the experiment brings the patient so near death that for ethical reasons no physician would care to advise this sort of treatment for a human patient. Yet I see no particular reason why a man suffering from cancer should not be benefited by the re-establishment of a new blood supply as is a dog.

"I am prompted to speak freely beenormous progress science has made in the study of cancer the cry has been rafised that vivisection or animal experimentation should stop. If these people who oppose us would themselves stop to learn how much good has already been accomplished for the human race as the result of the work they decry they would cease trying to oppose us.

End of Problem May Be in Sight. "Although it may be upsafe to make any predictions, it is certainly legitimate to claim that the therapeutic principles established by experiments on lower animals will prove applicable in some form to man for cancer as for diphtheria. We may therefore assert that the end of the cancer problem is in sight.

"By pursuing the principles discovered in the laboratory we may confidently hope to prevent the occurrence of some cancers, to bring others to a standstill and greatly to reduce the incidents and mortality of the disease.

"In the study of cancer, more than any other disease, it has been proved that the investigator should be permitted absolute freedom in animal experimentation. For more than a century all efforts to transplant tumors from one animal to another proved fruitless. Then at last it was accomplished and new experiments made possible to test or try for a cure.

"It later was proved that in animals into which cancerous growths were transplanted a self agent manifested itself which effected a spontaneous cure. Thereafter these animals were immune. It was dogs that had been thus rendered proof sgainst cancer that were used in furnishing the blood for those that were cored of the dis-

Dr. Ewing said that in combating the disease it was of prime importance to selse it early. The use of the knife was sufficient oftentimes in incipient esses to ward off the disease, if not actually cure it.

Fasture of Chicago Automobile Show. An expenditure of more than \$75,000 is to be made for decorations for the Chicago automobile show to be held Feb. 5 to 12 in the Collsenm and First regiment armory under the emplose of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers. The scenery is now being prepared by a large force of urthanns under the direction of Manager Samuel A. Miles. The largest place of ganvan painting over display-

on at an expidition of any kind to the Dulled States, according to Mr. Miles, by to be hung in the roof of the Coltheum during the show. The scene depleted on the curves is a thickly weeded forest with a blue sky. The whole piece will be 300 feet long by 180 feet wide and on account of its huge dimensions is being built in sec-

Move to Standardize Druge. An effort to have the federal government standardies all agents used as medicines and then compel importers and drug manufacturers to follow its standard is being made through a bill: lately introduced in congress by Representative Condrey of St. Louis to amend eaction 7 of the pure food and

drugs act of 1900. BOSTON'S NEW MAYOR.

John F. Fitzgerald, Friend of the Poor and Needy.

John F. Fitzgerald, or "Honey Fitzgerald," as he is familiarly called on account of his ability as a "mixer," who has just been elected mayor of Boston in the first nonpartisan election held under her new charter, was born in the Boston tenement district in 1863. He was mayor in 1905-6 and was defeated for re-election because during his administration it was charged that unnecessary employees carried on the payrolls of the city to do work that should have been done by contract instead of day labor cost the city not less than \$1,900,000 in fire departments alone.

Fitzgerald represents the Democratic machine in Boston and obtained his popularity among the masses along the same lines as "Big Tim" Sullivan of New York. He is hail fellow well met, never misses a New England clambake or chowder party and is a friend of the poor and needy among the lower

He is a glib tongued Irlahman, a Harvard graduate and an ex-congressman, with a record for speechmaking.

During the recent campaign through his splendid physique he has been known to work twenty hours a day and attend nine dances an evening in nine different halls. When introduced he always says, "Call me Fits."

In 1802 Mr. Flingerald became a member of the Boston common council. The next year he was elected to the state senate, serving two years. He was a member of congress from 1805 to 1901. His home is in Dorchester, Mass. He married to 1889 Josephine Mary Hannon of South Acton, Mass.

DARING FLIGHT FOR PAULHAN

French Aviator Hopes to Fly Over Sierra Madre Mountains.

With Edmund Cleary, his manager, acting as interpreter, Louis Paulhan, the daring French aviator who is one of the competitors in the aviation meet at Los Angeles. Cal., was asked about



LOUIS PAULITAN.

his plans and his view of the prospects of beating the new records made abroad.

"Can you do better than Latham?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes, That is why I came." "He flew higher than 3,000 feet the other day. Can you beat that?"

"Yes," Paulhan answered. Then, pointing toward the snow clad Bierra Madre, gleaming in the sun above a curtain of clouds, he asked: "How high is that?"

"More than 4,000 feet," he was told. "Well, I'll fly over that."

Fifteen Years to Make a Table. An iniald table of poinstaking workmanship was recently exhibited by A. F. Stevens in New York city. The table contains 125,000 pieces of wood inlaid and is the result of lifteen years of labor. It was made by Frank Duprat of Scheelectady, N. Y. The top is three fest square and contains \$0,000 ploces of wood, and the base is a conBongs of eraceout desidue. Line shoot sendin or ... cuel., un ... date ma., in posused in the making came from all parts of the world. There are also pleces taken from the Royal Savage, a gunboat of 1812; the battleships Maine and Oregon and the charter oak of Hartford, Conn. Some of the rare woods include rose, mase, boree, ebomy, belah, cork oak, teak, lnarel, chincons and sandal. Many of the inlaid pieces are no larger than one thirtysecond of an inch square.

The Nine Dollar trog. [Market Report.-Hoge are selling at 19 a hundred on the hout P. 5.—a nundred pounds, not a hundred hoge.

Oh, say, Make way For the nine dellar hog! Don't clog The passage
Of his imperial seawage!
No longer now is swill the stall. And slope so more are good enough. Nor does he wallow in the muck. He loved before he called his luck. Behold him in a gilt edged pen, A marble trough, with silver lining, Which holds the rare ambroxial food That satisfies his dainty diving. He sips the nectar of the gods In elegance and plenty, And on a Persian rug he takes His dolce far niente. The odors of his erstwhile sty Are changed to breath of roses, And on a silken pillow now His partly jowl reposes, The spiendors of his present state Enchant the finer senses, And crimmon people everywhere Must settle his expenses. My land. Ain't he grand? And, sny, It's dog.

-W. J. Lampton in New York Times. Origin of Tory. Sir Walter Scott's explanation of the

900 Drops

ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.

A Vegetable Preparation for As similaring the Rood and Requir

that the Sineachs and Bowels

ness and Rest Contains o

Opium Morphine nor Mi

NOT NARCOTIC.

Aperfect Remedy for Consili

tion, Sour Stomach. Diarrisis Worms, Convulsions, Feurish

ness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

PacSimile Signature of

Attempt of Old Desired States

That's in the sausage today?

Not nine dollar hog,

quite the same as that of other inquirers. According to a high authority, the word is Irish for a "pursuer" and was at first given to moss troopers, who for their own villainous purposes pretended to be on the side of the crown and the constitution and the rights of property and in that disguise bannted the bogs of Ireland, robbing the inhabitants in the name of the king. About 1080 those who "contended for the extreme prerogatives of the crown" had this contemptuous term applied to them by their opponents, and thus we arrive at the meaning of today. Macaulay points out as a curious circumstance that "whig" and "tory" originally applied as a term of insuit should so soon have been assumed with pride. An odder eircumstance is that two great Eng-Ish parties should have taken their litles the one from the bogs of Ireland and the other from the lowlands of Scotland.-London Times.

The Code of Hammurabl. The so called "code of Hammurabl" was brought to light during the excavations on the site of Babylon and is looked upon as being one of the very oldest if not the oldest of all known records. It is believed to be at least 1,000 years older than the Mosale law. King Hammurabi reigned over Babylon about the year 2300 B. C., and the laws he inscribed on the clay tablets for the most part no doubt long antedate that time. The Mosaic law is supposed to have been given to Israel about 1200 B. C., and it would appear, therefore, that the Hammurabl code has the much greater antiquity.-New Kork American

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